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(56) Documents Cited

GB 2268389 A GB 2235125 A GB 2170394 A

US 3924626 A

(58) Field of Search

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ONLINE DATABASES: WPI

(54) Disposable diapers of the pants type

(57) The diaper 1 comprises a liquid absorbent core 4 sandwiched between a liquid-permeable topsheet 2 and a liquid impermeable backsheet 3, forming front and rear bodies 5, 6 of the diaper 1 and a waistband which is formed by bonding together, under heat and pressure, wing-like portions 21 of the front and rear bodies, so that the faces of the topsheet along said wing-like portions are opposed. Normally the topsheet 2 has a higher melting point than the backsheet 3 and this causes uncomfortable and unsightly surfaces at the bonded areas. Thus sheets 3A having a melting point higher than or equal to that of the topsheet are attached to backsheet in each of said wing-like portions 21 to prevent the formation of such surfaces. Alternatively, sheets (2A, Fig. 6A) may be attached to the topsheet, or sheets (2A, 3A, Fig. 6B) may be attached to both the backsheet and topsheet, to provide the desired relative melting points at the wing-like portions.

FIG.1

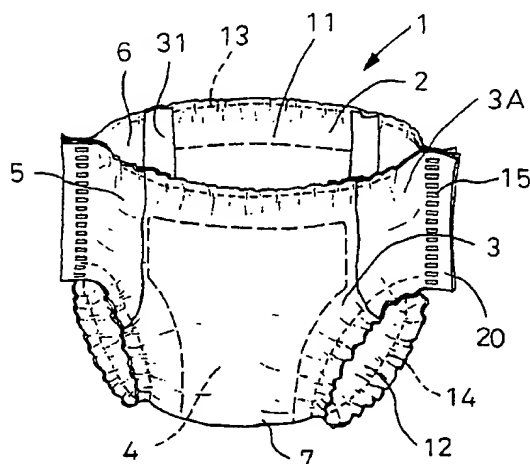
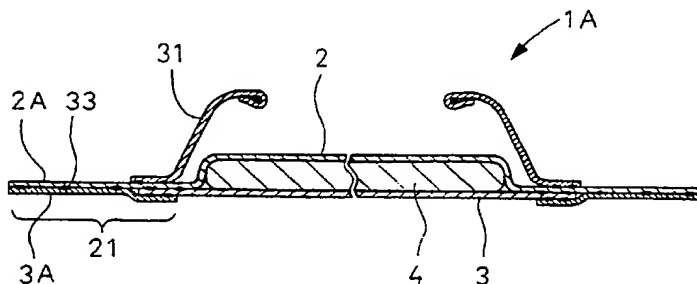


FIG.3



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FIG.3

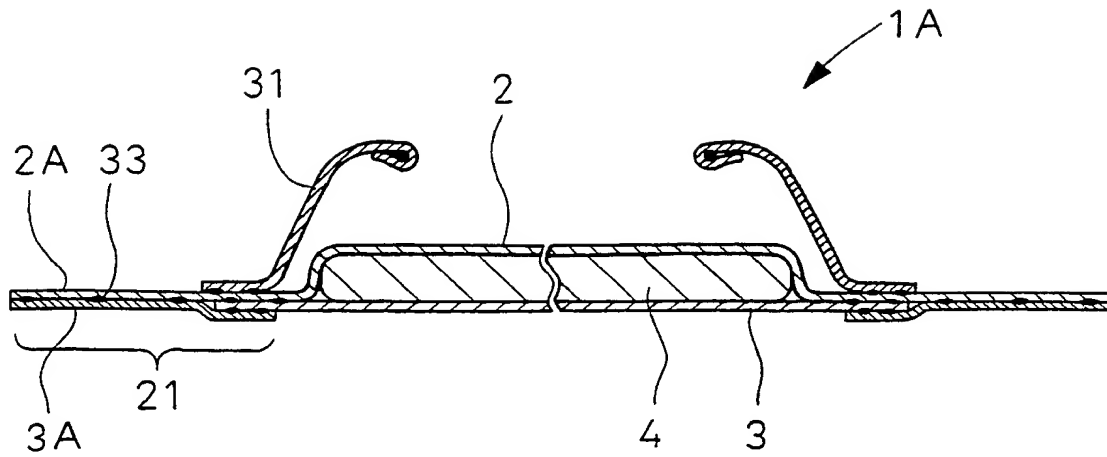


FIG.4

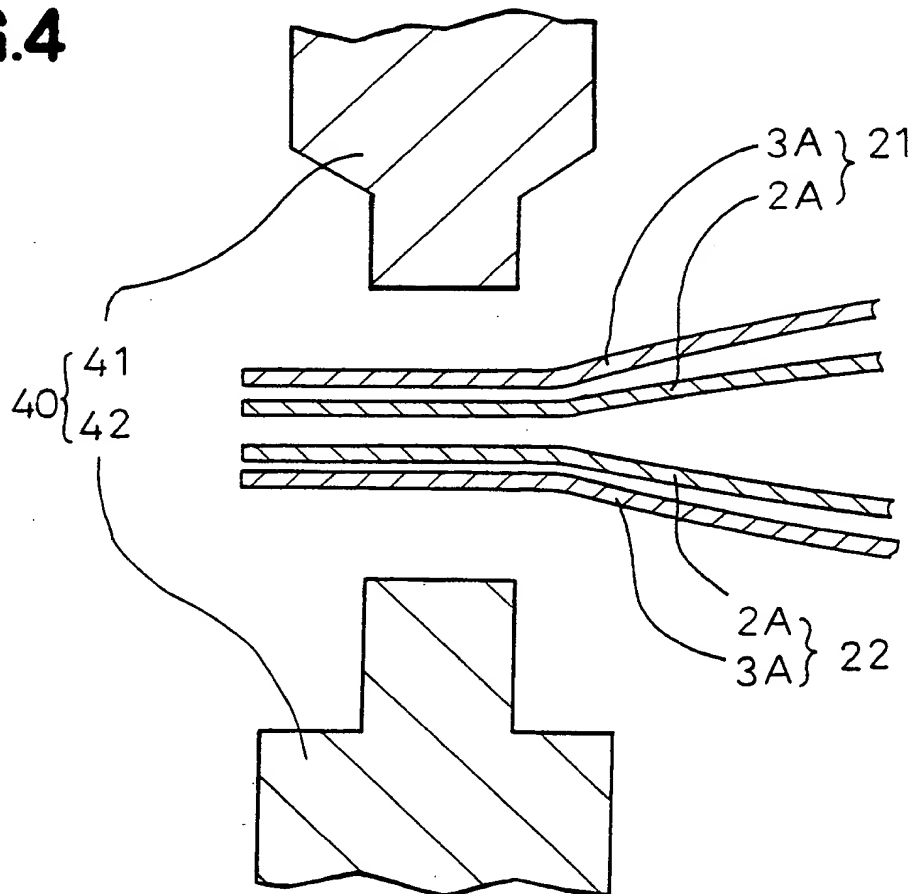


FIG.5A

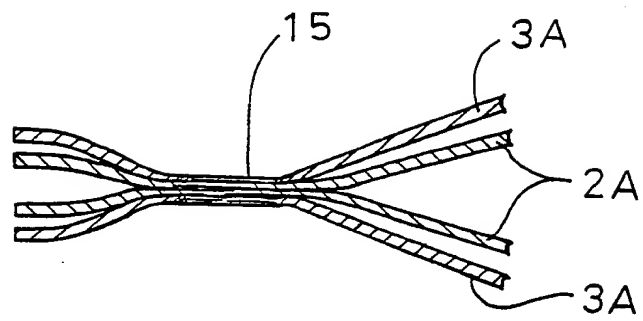


FIG.5B

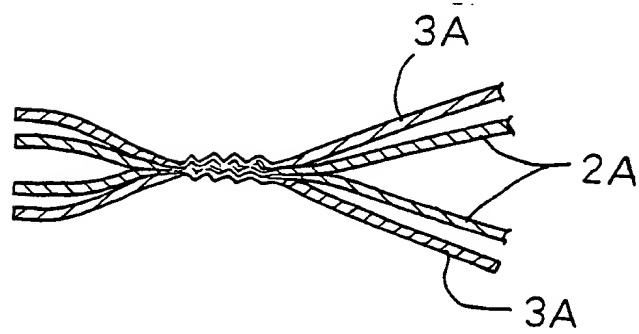


FIG.6A

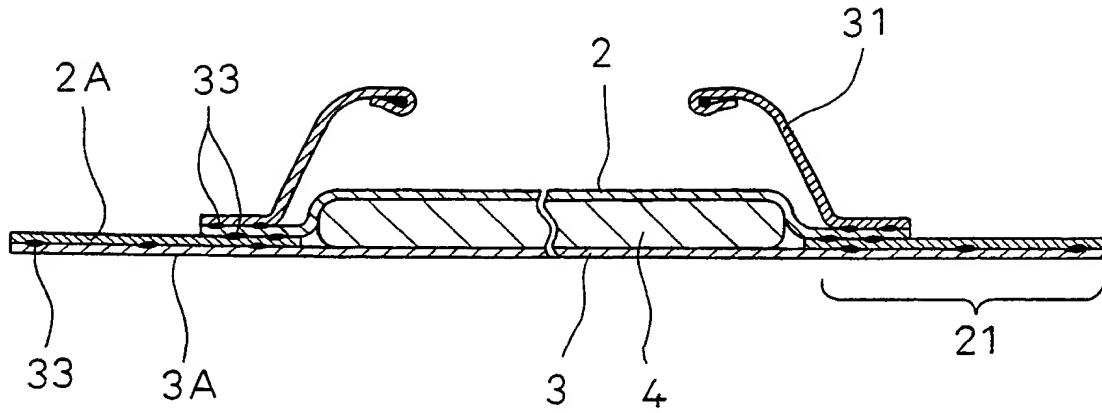


FIG.6B

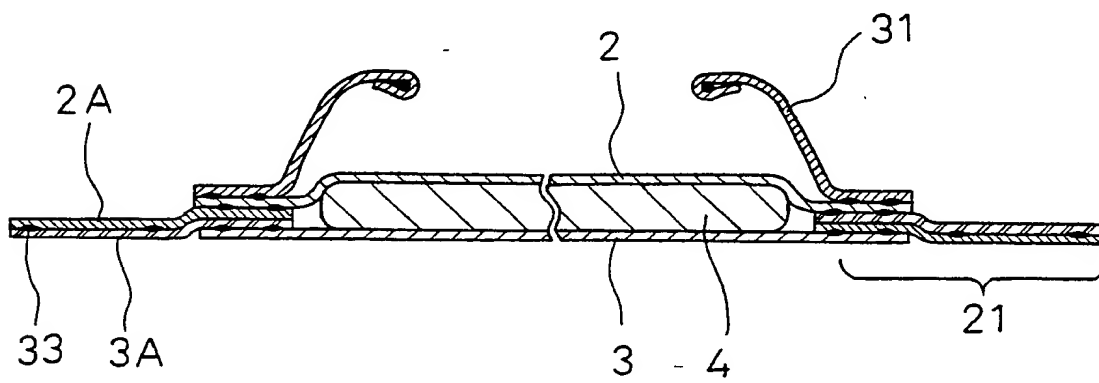
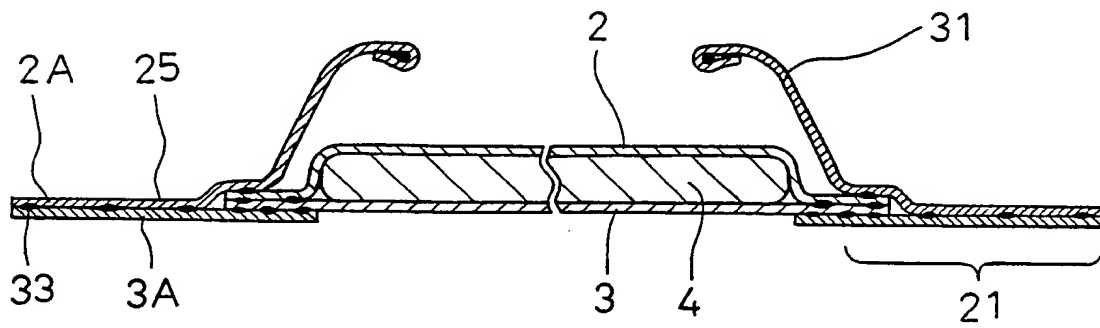


FIG.6C



DISPOSABLE DIAPERS

The present invention relates to a method for making a disposable diaper with each of laterally opposite sides of a waist being welded, and a disposable diaper.

One example of a pant type of disposable diapers is disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Disclosure No. 1993-15551, according to which a diaper comprising a topsheet, a backsheet, and a liquid-absorbent core sandwiched therebetween is folded up along a transverse center line passing through a crotch zone to lay front and rear bodies one upon another, and the top- and backsheets are ultrasonically welded together along laterally opposite side edges at its waist level to obtain a pant type configuration. The top- and backsheets may be prepared, for example, from nonwoven fabric of thermoplastic synthetic resin, both of which sheets can be welded together by ultrasonic treatment.

If the same kinds of nonwoven fabrics are used for the top- and backsheets in said Disclosure and melt at the same temperature to exhibit viscosities appropriate for welding, the welded top- and backsheets at the temperature may present a smoothly finished appearance. However, if the topsheet

prepared from nonwoven fabric of polypropylene having a relatively high melting point is attached to a backsheet prepared from a polyethylene sheet having a relatively low melting point, the backsheet is molten earlier than the topsheet when the basic diaper is folded up to overlap

and subjected to an ultrasonic welder. In consequence, the polyethylene of the backsheet may be melted to an excessively low viscosity and stick to a horn which has been pressed against the backsheet. The polyethylene sheet which has once stuck to the horn has, after cooling, a roughened surface giving an uncomfortable feel and a bad aesthetic appearance to the diaper as well as stimulating itchy skin in the wearer. If a bit of the polyethylene sheet remains stuck to the horn, no accurate clearance can be assured between the horn and the anvil of the welder during the next welding cycle, making a continuous welding difficult.

Accordingly, it is a principal object of the invention to solve problems accompanying said prior art by preparing a backsheet in diaper's wing-like portions from a sheet having a melting point higher than a melting point of a topsheet thereof.

The object set forth above is achieved, according to the invention, by a method for making a disposable diaper generally comprising steps of assembling a liquid-permeable topsheet, a liquid-impermeable backsheet and a liquid-absorbent core sandwiched between these sheets into a basic configuration of a disposable diaper, putting wing-like portions of front and rear bodies of the diaper outwardly extending from laterally opposite side edges of said core one upon another so as to overlap and welding said wing-like portions together under heat and pressure to form laterally opposite side portions at a waist level of said front and rear bodies, said method further comprising steps of attaching a sheet to at least one of top- and backsheets in each wing-like portion so as to form an extension thereof and to provide the backsheet of said wing-like portions having a melting point higher than a melting point of the topsheet of said wing-like portions along each waist side, and welding these top- and backsheets together.

According to the method as has been described above, heating/pressing means such as an ultrasonic horn or a heating element of a desired shape is pressed against sheet portions to be welded together to form laterally opposite side edges of a waist of the diaper. A sheet having a

relatively higher melting point is brought in contact with the heating/pressing means so as to prevent the topsheet, even if molten, from sticking to the heating/pressing means.

The pants type disposable diaper made by the method of the invention will be described in more detail by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a pants type disposable diaper according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the diaper of Fig. 1 unfolded;

Fig. 3 is a partial sectional view taken along a line X-X in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram illustrating an ultrasonic welding treatment of a diaper according to the invention;

Fig. 5A and 5B are sectional views of welded zones in a diaper according to the present invention and the prior art respectively; and

Fig. 6A, 6B and 6C are views similar to Fig. 3 showing different configurations of the diaper embodying the invention.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a pants type disposable diaper 1 obtained by the method of the invention.

The diaper 1 comprises a liquid-permeable topsheet 2 prepared from melt-bond nonwoven fabric of polypropylene fibre, a liquid-impermeable backsheet 3 prepared from polyethylene sheet, and a liquid-absorbent core 4 sandwiched between these sheets 2, 3. The diaper 1 is also generally configured by a front body 5, a rear body 6, and a crotch zone 7. The front and rear bodies 5, 6, are laid one on top of another with the topsheet 2 facing inward and welded together by an ultrasonic intermittent weld line vertically extending along each lateral side of the waist of the diaper 1. A portion of the backsheet 3 extending outward from laterally opposite side edges of the liquid-absorbent core 4 defines wing-like portions 21, 22 of the front and rear bodies 5, 6, as will be described more in detail, and sheet members 3A attached to these wing-like portions 21, 22 comprise polypropylene sheets.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the diaper 1A prior to said welding as unfolded (extended) longitudinally of the front and rear bodies 5, 6 and partially broken away. In the diaper 1A, portions of the front and rear bodies 5, 6 extending outward from lateral side edges of the liquid-absorbent core 4 define the wing-like portions 21, 22 of the front and rear bodies 5, 6, as has previously been mentioned. In these wing-

like portions 21, 22, the sheet members 3A made of polypropylene sheets having a melting point higher than a melting point of the topsheet 2 are attached to side edges of the backsheet 3. On laterally opposite sides of the diaper 1A, there are provided a pair of flaps 31 longitudinally extending on the topsheet 2. Each flap 31 is attached to the topsheet 2 along its outer edge 25 as well as its longitudinally opposite ends 26, 27 so that its inner edge 28 can be raised from the top surface of the topsheet 2 under the effect of an elastic member 29 attached in a stretched condition to the inner edge 28.

Fig. 3 is a partial sectional view of the wing-like portion 21 taken along a line X-X in Fig. 2. The wing-like portion 21 comprises a sheet member 2A on the side of the topsheet 2 and the sheet member 3A. Referring to Fig. 3, the sheet member 3A comprises a piece of polypropylene sheet attached to the backsheet 3. In the wing-like portion 21, the topsheet 2 and the backsheet 3, on one hand, and the sheet member 2A and the sheet member 3A, on the other hand, are attached together, respectively, by means of hot melt adhesive 33. It should be understood here that a sectional view of the wing-like portion 22 taken along a line Y-Y in Fig. 2 is substantially same as Fig. 3 and therefore will not

be described.

Fig. 4 is a schematic side view illustrating a manner in which the diaper 1A is folded along a center line C-C inwardly and the wing-like portions 21, 22 of the front and rear bodies 5, 6 put together so as to overlap, are welded together by means of an ultrasonic welder 40. The welder 40 may be of a conventional type and comprises a horn 41 connected to an ultrasonic oscillator (not shown) and a stationary anvil 42, between which the wing-like portions 21, 22 are held and welded together so as to form a welded zone 15 (Fig. 1) being conformable to a shape of the horn 41 at its forward end.

Figs. 5A and 5B are schematic sectional views of the welded zones 15, wherein Fig. 5A illustrates the weld zone 15 obtained by subjecting the diaper 1 of Fig. 4 to an ultrasonic treatment and Fig. 5B illustrates, in comparison with the method of the invention, the case in which the topside sheet member 2A and the backsheet sidemember 3A of the wing-like portions 21, 22 are made of polypropylene nonwoven fabric and polyethylene sheet, respectively. In the case illustrated by Fig. 5A, decrease of polypropylene viscosity is not significant and welding occurs in a rather highly viscous molten state, so a mark pressed by the horn 41 on the welded zone 15 is round, resulting in a smooth finish giving no

stimulus to the wearer's skin. In the case illustrated by Fig. 5B, on the other hand, when it is desired to weld the mutually opposing portions of inner polypropylene nonwoven fabric together, the outer polyethylene sheet is molten earlier to an excessively low viscosity and readily sticks to the horn 41 and the anvil 42. After cooling, the welded zone 15 presents a rough surface which may stimulate a wearer's skin to be itchy.

Figs. 6A, 6B and 6C are partial sectional views showing configurations different from one another and different from the configuration shown by Fig. 3. In the case illustrated by Fig. 6A, the topsheet 2 is formed by melt-bond nonwoven fabric of polypropylene and the backsheet 3 is formed by a polyethylene sheet. In the wing-like portion 21, the topsheet side member 2A comprises a polyethylene sheet attached to the topsheet 2 by means of hot melt adhesive 33 so as to form an extension of the topsheet 2 and the backsheet side member 3A is formed by an extension of the backsheet 3, wherein the top - and backsheet side members 2A, 3A have the same melting point. In the case illustrated by Fig. 6B, the topsheet side member 2A comprising a polyethylene sheet is bonded to the topsheet 2 made of nonwoven fabric containing 60 weight % or higher of PET fibre and the backsheet side

member 3A comprising a polypropylene sheet is attached to the backsheet 3 made of a polyethylene sheet. Finally, in the case illustrated by Fig. 6C, the outer side portion 25 of the flap 31 prepared from melt-bond nonwoven fabric of polypropylene is attached to the side edge of the topsheet 2 formed by the same nonwoven fabric as the flap 31. Said outer side portion 25 of the flap 31 is dimensioned sufficiently wide to form the topsheet side member 2A, and the backsheet side member 3A comprising a polypropylene sheet is attached to the backsheet 3 comprising a polyethylene sheet.

It is possible without departing from the scope of the invention to form each of the topsheet sidemember 2A and the backsheet side member 3A from a mixture of fibres having different melting points. The differential melting point in each sheet member should be understood as the differential melting point between the composing fibres totally occupying 60 weight % or higher of the sheet.

The melting point of the backside sheet member 3A should be equal to or higher than the melting point of the topsheet side member 2A and preferably higher than the latter in order to facilitate formation of a desirably shallow and small mark which will be made by the heating/pressing means.

When nonwoven fabric composed of polypropylene is used to

prepare the topsheet 2 and the topsheet sidemember as in the diaper 1 illustrated as an embodiment of the invention, polypropylene will make the nonwoven fabric cushiony, depending on fineness as well as density, and give the wearer comfortable feel when the diaper 1 is put on the wearer's body. Use of the polyethylene sheet as the backsheet 3 will allow this relatively inexpensive sheet to provide comfortable soft touch.

While it is also conceivable to replace the method of the invention by a method wherein the top- and backsheet side members 2A, 3A are formed by extensions of the top- and backsheets 2, 3 and a covering sheet having a relatively high melting point is placed upon and welded with the backsheet sidemember 3A, such method is disadvantageous in that the number of sheets on the lateral sides of the waist unacceptably increases and may result in uncomfortably hard touch.

According to the method of the invention, the backsheet side member is not sufficiently molten to stick to the heating/pressing means such as the ultrasonic horn even under a condition of temperature at which the topsheet side members are sufficiently molten to be welded with each other, since the backsheet sidemember has a melting point higher than a

melting point of the topside sheet member. In this manner, the invention solves the problem unresolved by the prior art namely that the welded zone presents, after cooling, a rough surface which may stimulate itchiness in the wearer's skin and/or spoil the aesthetic appearance of the diaper.

CLAIMS

1. A method for making a disposable diaper, comprising, assembling a liquid-permeable topsheet, a liquid-impermeable backsheet and a liquid-absorbent core sandwiched between these sheets into the configuration of a disposable diaper, putting wing-like portions of front and rear bodies of the diaper outwardly extending from laterally opposite side edges of said core one upon another and welding said wing-like portions together under heat and pressure to form laterally opposite side portions at waist levels of said front and rear bodies, said method further comprising the steps of:

attaching a sheet to at least one of the top- and backsheets in each wing-like portion so as to form an extension thereof and provide thereby the backsheet of said portion having a melting point higher than a melting point of the topsheet of said portion, and welding said top- and backsheets together along each waist side of the diaper.

2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the topsheet has a melting point higher than that of the backsheet, a sheet which is attached to said topsheet in said wing-like portion having a melting point lower than that of said backsheet.

3. The method of Claim 1 wherein the topsheet has a

melting point higher than that of the backsheet, a sheet which is attached to said backsheet in said wing-like portion having a melting point higher than that of said topsheet.

4. A method as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

5. A disposable diaper comprising a core sandwiched between a liquid-permeable topsheet and a liquid impermeable backsheet, said topsheet having a lower melting point than said backsheet, the diaper having front and rear bodies each with wing-like portions formed by side members of the top- and backsheets which are welded together, with faces of the topsheet opposed, to form a waistband of the diaper, the diaper further comprising a sheet attached to at least one of the top- or backsheet side members and having a melting point higher than said topsheet.

6. A disposable diaper as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Relevant Technical Fields

- (i) UK Cl (Ed.M) A3V
(ii) Int Cl (Ed.5) A61F 13/15

Search Examiner
D BuckleyDate of completion of Search
16 September 1994

Databases (see below)

(i) UK Patent Office collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications.

Documents considered relevant
following a search in respect of
Claims :-
1 to 6

(ii) ONLINE DATABASES : WPI

Categories of documents

- X:** Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step. **P:** Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.
- Y:** Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category. **E:** Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.
- A:** Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art. **&:** Member of the same patent family; corresponding document.

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages		Relevant to claim(s)
X	GB 2268389 A	(KAO CORP) see especially Figure 3. Added sheets 23b (lines 5 to 8 of page 11) which may be of polypropylene (line 4 of page 12)	1 and 5
X	GB 2235125 A	(UNI-CHARM) impermeable backsheet 9 with outer layer 7 made of <u>same</u> material as tapsheet 6 (lines 20 to 23 of page 4)	1 and 5
X	GB 2170394 A	(KIMBERLEY-CLARK) impermeable backsheet 30 with outer layer 31 which may be of polypropylene lines 120 to 123 of page 3 and inner liner 16 which may be of polyethylene (lines 99 to 103 of page 2)	1 and 5
X	US 3924626	(INT PAPER CO) backsheet 28 is covered in area of wings by overlapping portions of topsheet 36 (see Figures 3, 4 and 6)	1 and 5

Databases: The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).

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